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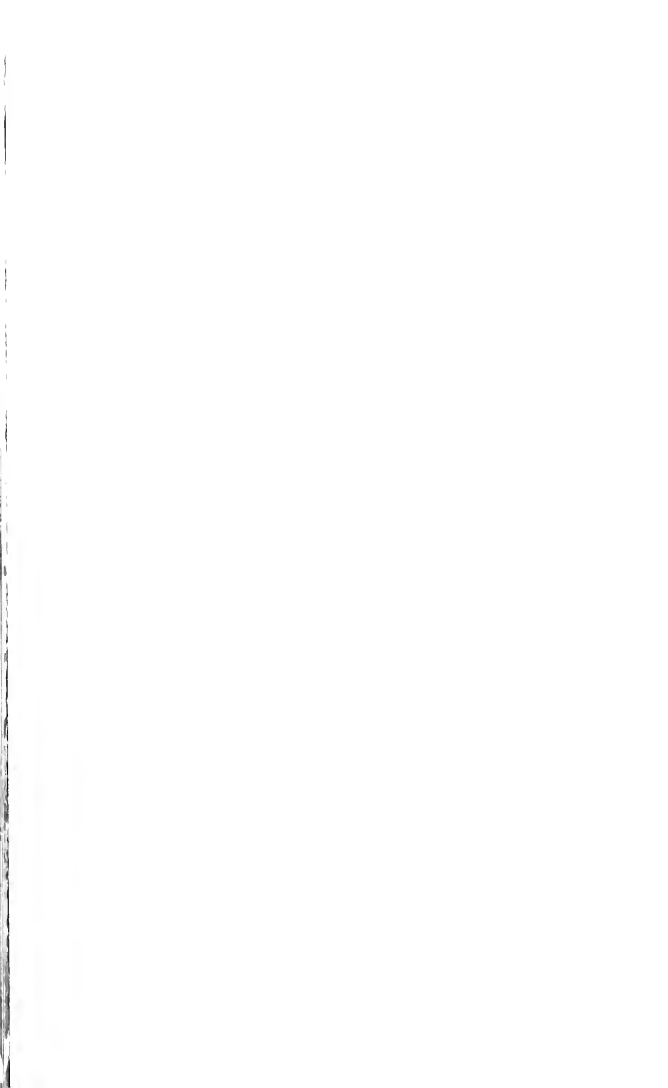
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THE
HISTORY OF HOWELL
MICHIGAN.

BY ELISHA H. SMITH.

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P R E F A C E.

It is an innate desire in the mind of man to obtain a knowledge of his Ancestors, and the antiquity of their first and continuous settlements. This feeling becomes the more intense when the thoughts are directed to scenes and people of our own particular section. Tradition gives us but a vague idea of the privations and hardships incidental to the first settlement and cultivation of new places. These are of great value. The life of the pioneer has its lessons, from which even the participant in advanced culture and civilization may learn. It has been suggested by competent advisers, that a concise History of the Township and Village of Howell should be written, entirely in this spirit. The Author has endeavored to do this faithfully and impartially. He has endeavored to keep in view the fact that "Geography and Chronology" are the two eyes of History, and if errors should be found in this little book, trusts that the reader will exercise a charitable judgment.

ELISHA H. SMITH.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the month of October, A. D. 1834, Francis Monroe and myself, (we being residents of Ontario county, State of New York,) came to the territory of Michigan, for the purpose of buying land. We purchased in township three north, of range four east, and then returned. In the month of May, 1835, my brothers, Villeroy E. Smith and John W. Smith and myself, emigrated to the above mentioned town.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

The woods were open, there being but little underbrush, owing to the ravages of fire. Right here allow me to digress, for a moment, to speak of a most *peculiar* and *curious* feature of the section of which I especially treat. About twenty rods east and six rods south of the quarter post on the west side of section twenty-two, was a spot of ground about fifteen feet in width, twenty in length, and eight or ten inches in depth, the consistence of which was elastic, its color a light brown, and its weight comparatively small. On being exposed to fire, it changed to a reddish brown. Its composition was unknown to men who were best informed in the science of Geology. It was barren, and was in proximity to marl, sand, gravel, and stone of various

colors, through which was emitted a disagreeable odor.

ZOOLOGICAL.

The insects were innumerable. The mosquito, gnat, deer-fly and horse-fly were most annoying. Honey-bees were plentiful.

Of the reptiles, there were four species of lizards, and two of turtles. The snakes were the green, the checkered, the striped, the blow snake, the adder, the water snake, the massassauger, the blue-racer and black snake.

Of the fish, (without attempting to give scientific names,) there were the shiner, chub, horned-dace, perch, black-gills, sun fish, roach, dog fish, bill fish, bull head, rock bass, silver bass, black bass, suckers, mullet, and pickerel.

Of the birds, there were the humming, chipping bird, cat-bird, sparrow, ground-bird, chajuck, blue bird, yellow-bird, robin, cherry bird, red-robin, red-bird, phoebe, cuckoo, mourning dove, pigeon, lark, thrush, kill-deer, king bird, bobolink, blue-jay, snipe, quail, woodcock, partridge, whipperwill, loon, heron, crane, raven, buzzard, prairie hen and wild turkey. There were five species of wood-peckers, three of black birds, two of swallows, three of hawks, three of owls, two of eagles, and four of ducks.

Of the animals, there were the chip-munk, gopher, flying squirrel, red, black, grey and fox squirrels. There were the grey, silver grey, red and black fox. There were the porcupine, woodchuck, racoon, hare, weasel, mink, muskrat, otter, martin, badger, wild cat, lynx, wolf, bear, deer and elk. Skunks, rats

and crows did not make their appearance until several years after the settlement of the place.

ABORIGINEES.

The Indians were of tawny complexion, with black eyes and coarse, straight black hair. They were slim in stature, with prominent cheek bones, low heads and receding foreheads. Phrenologically considered, they had moderate reflective faculties, but prominent percepts, especially *locality*, which gave them the ability to travel in the woods and retain the point of compass. During the mild seasons of the year they dwelt in cloth tents. In the winter they "went into winter quarters," and lived in small log huts or wigwams. Their huts were built similar to log houses. Their wigwams were constructed of small logs, the lower ends standing on the ground, and the upper ones being placed together, which made them cone-shaped. They were covered with bark, and their fires were built in the centre of them. Their furniture consisted of camp kettles and knives. Some few of them had spoons and tin cups. In eating they held their victuals in their hands. I have seen several standing around a kettle of soup, dipping it up in their hands and conveying it to their mouths. They slept on bark laid on the ground, with one or two blankets to cover them. In the warm weather they seldom remained more than ten or twelve days in one place. When they decamped, their tents and other things were tied on the backs of their ponies, the squaws and small children took their position. Their idea of *deal* was to exchange and equal amount in bulk. For a basket they demanded the size of the basket in flour.

They would give an amount of honey for the same bulk of potatoes. They were very fond of whisky, and in their carousals, one or more of their number would remain sober, concealing the *guns, knives and axes*. They were usually submissive to the sober Indians. On the north-west quarter of section twenty-two there are several places of burial, judging from the appearance of the mounds where they were interred. They commenced burying their dead at the top of the ground, covering the corpse with earth. They then placed other bodies above this one, until the mound was several feet high. Several of these mounds have been opened for phrenological observation. Their traits of character were found similar to those who lived here at the time of the settlement by the whites. They were buried with their heads in a south-easterly direction. The Indians who lived here at the time the mounds were opened, had no knowledge of them. On the exposure of the bones to the atmosphere, they would soon decompose.

Settlement of the Township, with Contemporaneous and Subsequent Events.

In the month of May, 1835, James Sage and George L. Sage, with their families, moved from Salem, Washtenaw county, Michigan, to this town. They arrived on section thirty-five, in town three north, of range four east, on the 14th day of the month. On the first of June following, David Austin and family settled on the same section. In December, of the same year, John D. Pinckney settled on section 36. They were farmers. James Sage died June 29th, 1839. George T. Sage died in the township of Marion,

August 21st, 1852. John D. Pinckney died February 11th, 1861. They were all men of respectability, and had the honor of being the first four men that settled in the township. The widow of George T. Sage is living, and is now the wife of Rev. Geo. W. Jenks. Mrs. James Sage and Mrs. John D. Pinckney are also alive. Mrs. David Austin is dead.

The nearest inhabitants from the centre of the township, at the settlement of the place, were eighteen miles away. In a westerly direction, it was about forty miles to the nearest settlement. The nearest mills were eighteen miles distant. I give herewith a somewhat detailed statement of the geography of the first settlement:

	SEC.		SEC.
Joseph Porter,.....	7	Francis, Field,.....	23
Samuel Waddell,.....	17	Moses Thompson,.....	25
Whitely Woodruff,.....	17	Lewis Thompson,.....	25
David H. Austin,.....	20	Morris Thompson,.....	25
Villeroy E. Smith,.....	21	Edward Thompson,.....	25
Elisha H. Smith,.....	21	Ezra I. Munday,.....	25
Nathaniel Johnson,.....	23	Amos Adams,.....	36
Alvin Crittenden,.....	23	F. J. B. Crane,.....	36
Merrit S. Havens,.....	23	Alexander Fraser,.....	36

The First of the Village

The plat of the village of Howell was established in 1835, and located on section 36, by F. J. B. Crane, and Brooks, of Detroit. It was named (as well as the township,) in honor of Thomas Howell, a son of Judge Howell, of Canandaigua, N. Y. A few years after Crane and Brooks established the original plat, an addition was laid out by Mr. Cowdry, of the city of New York. Subsequently Edward Thompson, of Howell, made a further addition. In the autumn of 1835, Crane and Brooks erected a

two story frame building for a hotel, situated on the south side of Grand River street, and east of Walnut street. Amos L. Adams and his family, were its first occupants. The building was destroyed by fire September 28th, 1857.

First Events in the Township.

The first person born in the township was Geo. L. Sage, son of Geo. T. and Louisa Sage, January 23d, 1835.

Rev. John Cosort, of the Methodist denomination, was the first person that preached in Howell. The meeting was at the house of James Sage, A. D. 1835.

The first marriage that occurred in Howell, was at the house of David Austin, the bride's father. The nuptials celebrated were those of Merritt S. Havens and Sally T. Austin. The ceremonies and festivities were *a la mode*. This was on the 15th day of January, 1836. They were married by Kinsley S. Bingham, who afterwards became successively Governor of this State and member of the United States Senate.

Immigration of 1836.

	SEC.		SEC.
John B. Larowe,.....	36	Clement Stebbins,.....	19
Hiram Bennett,.....	36	Job Case,.....	22
Henry Lake,.....	8	Daniel Case,.....	22
Garrett S. Lake,.....	9	Justin Durfee,.....	23
Victory Curtis,.....	9	Peter Brewer,.....	23
George Curtis,.....	10	Solomon Pettingill,.....	27
John Curtis,.....	10	Henry Pettingill,.....	28
Ichabod Kneeland,.....	13	James E. Head,.....	28
George W. Kneeland,.....	13	Oliver Reed,.....	35
John B. Kneeland,.....	18	Simon P. Shope,.....	36
Nathan T. Kneeland,.....	13	Gottlieb Schraft,.....	36
Benjamin G. Spring,.....	15	Jacob Schraft,.....	36
Morgan Lyon,.....	18	Watson G. Thomas,.....	36

Immigrants that Settled in the Village in the Year just Mentioned.

William McPherson,
Joseph H. Steel,
Giles Tucker,
Enos B. Taylor,

John Russell,
Peter Johnson,
Sherburn Crane,
Joseph Tucker.

Recurrence to Matters of the Township.

At the organization of the township of Howell in 1836, it included the townships now named respectively, Handy, Conway, Cohoctah, Deerfield and Oceola.

The inhabitants at this time, and previous to the establishment of a post-office in Howell, received their letters either at Ann Arbor, Plymouth, or Detroit. The post-office was assigned to Howell in March, 1836. F. J. B. Crane was appointed Post Master. About the 20th of the same month a mail route was established between Kensington, Oakland county, and Howell. Lewis Thompson was the mail contractor, and he carried the mail on horseback once per week. Soon after this another route was established between Howell and Grand Rapids. James R. Sage, of Howell, a lad of about 17 years of age, was the first person who carried the mail on this route. It then required six or seven days to perform the journey. On his first trip he missed his path and was obliged to stay in the woods over night. The mail was carried on horseback.

The first election in the township was held at the house of Amos Adams. This was the only house in the village. The election was in April, 1836. Amos Adams, F. J. B. Crane, John W. Smith, Jonathan Austin, and Alvin Crittenden as clerk, constituted the board. For the want of suitable ballot boxes, sugar-bowls and tea-pots were borrowed of

Mr. Adams' family to be used as depositories of the votes. There was no opposition at the election. The whole number of votes cast was 33. The election resulted in the choice of Philester Jessup for supervisor; F. J. B. Crane, town clerk; Amos Adams, Ezra Sanford, Harleigh H. Graves, and John W. Smith, justices of the peace; Francis Field, collector; Justin Durfee, David Austin and Geo. T. Sage, assessors; Joseph Porter, F. J. B. Crane and Jonathan Austin, school inspectors; John Sanford, Justin Durfee and Geo. T. Sage, highway commissioners; John D. Pinckney, F. J. B. Crane, Francis Field and Elisha H. Smith, constables. John W. Smith afterwards held the office of justice of the peace sixteen years in succession. On the same day of the above named election, one was held for the purpose of choosing county officers. Justus Bennett, of Hamburg, was elected sheriff; F. J. B. Crane, county clerk; Ely Barnard, of Genoa, register of deeds; Amos Adams, treasurer and surveyor.

Some of the town officers were unacquainted with official proceedings, and consequently business was improperly executed in the assessment of property. The names of persons owning property were not placed in alphabetical order—a matter which rendered the list very inconvenient when searching for names. The assessment was entered on half-sheets of paper. After it was completed these half-sheets were joined together with wafers. The list was 15 feet in length. Some persons who indulged somewhat in similes called it "Ezekiel's roll of a book."

The first court held in the township was commenced before Amos Adams, Esq., and was trans-

ferred to John W. Smith, Esq. The court was held at the house of the author of this volume, on section twenty-one. The plaintiff in the case was George Rice; defendant, Henry Neff. The attorneys were Kinsley S. Bingham, of Green Oak, Livingston county, (afterwards Governor of the State,) and Dr. Curtis, of Kensington, Oakland county. The Dr. still lives at the village of Holly in this State. After having passed through formalities usual in law-suits, and arguing points of law, the plaintiff withdrew his suit and paid the costs.

The first records of the proceedings of the township and township board are destroyed or lost. A part of them were loaned to some person about the year 1850, who was concerned in the Detroit, Howell and Lansing plank road. The Grand River turnpike running through Howell, was established by the United States Government. That part of it which lay in the township was laid out by the highway commissioners for the purpose of legally applying highway labor thereon.

In June, 1836, there was an extensive fall of rain. The water rose to the height of three feet on the marsh adjoining the channel of the Shiawassee river, and a rudely constructed log bridge across that stream was swept away. Shortly after this event Henry Lake and Garrett S. Lake arrived with their household furniture. Their teams swam the river and their wagons and goods were conveyed across on a raft.

During the summer and autumn of 1836, Artemas Hosmer, of Wayne county, under contract with the United States Government, built a bridge over the Shiawassee river on the line of the Grand River

road. The plank and boards used in its construction were sawed with a pit-saw.

In the autumn of 1836, a horse was stolen from Henry Pettingill. We are happy to say that larcenies have not been common in the township.

The first school-house built in the township was erected in the fall of 1836. It was situated in the western part of the village. Justin Durfee was the first teacher who conducted a school there. The name of Durfee is rescued from entire oblivion by being associated with that of Benj. J. Spring, a wag of the very first water. Spring owned a farm adjoining Durfee, and the two men had been in the habit of what pioneers understand as "exchanging work." It so happened that finally Justin owed Spring for one day's labor, and being of rather a grasping turn of mind, he never came to pay it except on some day when it stormed so he could do nothing at home. Coming over to Spring's house one rainy morning, he found Ben. under a shed arranging some fishing tackle, and accosted him with the remark, "Well, Spring, I've come over to do that work, and if I can't do it to-day I shan't do it at all!" Spring coolly raised his eyes and looking over in the direction of a certain clay knoll, whereon there was some miserable, stunted blades of corn growing, said: "Mr. Durfee you can go over there and go to tasseling out that corn!" Tradition does not inform us that Justin went.

On the first settlement of the place, provisions were scarce and difficult to be procured. Some of the inhabitants depended for their meat entirely on hunting and fishing. Gottlieb Schraft and Jacob Schraft came near starving. They subsisted several

days on boiled grass and other herbage. Afterwards, through the liberality of Moses Thompson, they were provided with food. It may be worthy of incidental remark that the Schrafts entrusted their money about this time to one Simon P. Shope, who pretended he was about to establish a village in the south-east corner of the town of Howell.

Events of 1837, &c.

The following named gentlemen settled in the township of Howell in the above year:

	SEC.		SEC.
Odel J. Smith,.....	10	Ebenezer West,.....	26
Hezekiah Gates,.....	15	Matthew West,.....	26
Abraham A. Van Nest,.....	17	Francis Monroe,.....	28
Henry Tobias,.....	17	Rial Lake,.....	32
John Lagrange,.....	21	William Hudson,.....	32
Aaron Lagrange,.....	21	Huram Bristol,.....	34
James Lagrange,.....	21		

The following persons came into the village in the same year:

Edward F. Gay,	George W. Jewett,
Richard Fishbeck,	Almon Whipple,
John T. Watson,	O. J. Field,
James White,	Josiah P. Jewett.

F. J. B. Crane, of Howell, was elected a Representative in the State Legislature in 1837.

The first Circuit Court for the county of Livingston, was held at the School House, in Howell, in the same year. The jury room was in a small building situated on the north-east corner of the old public square.

In the same year, Edward F. Gay erected a frame building for a dry goods and grocery store. Mr. Gay was the first merchant of the township. At one

time his building (although not large,) contained a store, post-office, lawyer's office, shoe shop and tailor's shop.

In the spring of 1837, Samuel Waddell was taken sick and died. Cyrus Wells, M. D., of Oakland Co., father of Wm. L. Wells, M. D., of Howell, was sent for to attend upon him. He arrived at the house in the evening, and after examining him uttered the fatal words, "I cannot help him." Mr. Waddell ceased to live on the 30th day of May, and was the first person who died in the township. He was at first buried on his farm, and shortly after was disinterred and buried in the village cemetery. He was a man of integrity and respectability. His family shortly after removed to the State of New York. Andrew D. Waddell, Esq., a son of the deceased, now lives in our midst, an honored and respected citizen. In those days the friends of the sick were forced to go even into Oakland and Washtenaw counties after physicians.

William McPherson, the first resident blacksmith, settled in the township in 1836. This we had omitted to state, together with the fact, that Merritt S. Havens, a carpenter, and Joseph Porter, a millwright, came in 1835. Richard Fishbeck established the first boot and shoe shop in the village, in 1837. James White started a cabinet shop in the same year. Moses Thompson erected the first frame house in the township, in 1837.

Gardner Wheeler, M. D., settled in the township in 1838. He was the first resident physician of the place, and a man of intellectual ability, and skill in his profession. He died January 11th, 1859, and was interred according to the rites and ceremonies

of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he had long been a member. John A. Wheeler, his son, was the first medical student of the place. Wellington A. Glover, Esq., came in 1838, and was the first resident attorney.

Garrett S. Lake manufactured the first brick in the township, on section nine, in the same year. John R. Neely came in 1839, and was the first resident mason. Joseph Rowe opened a tailor's shop the same year. Henry Thornton commenced cooper work on section 23, in 1842. Andrew Hill commenced wagon making in the village the same year. Eli Carpenter began the business of saddle and harness making, in the same year. Nicholas Frink established a gun shop in 1845. Loren K. Kewett started a tin shop in 1846. Sidney Hollister established a jewelry shop in 1847. James E. and Edwin A. Stedman started a marble manufactory in 1856.

Meteorological.

The winter of 1842-3 was very severe. On the last days of March the snow was twenty-six inches in depth, and the winter did not begin to break up till the first Monday in April. Most of the hogs in the township died in that rigorous season.

Right here allow us to observe upon a most singular phenomenon. On an evening in January, 1837, the snow appeared to be of a deep red color, and the night was as bright as though the moon had shone.

Miscellaneous Matters and Events.

The first building consumed by fire was the dwelling house of Michael Brennan, situated on section

25, in 1840. All the household furniture was destroyed. Geo. T. Sage built the first house in the township in 1834.

The first cattle, hogs and fowls owned in the township, were brought from Salem, Washtenaw county, by James and Geo. T. Sage, in the same year. In the summer of 1835, Moses Thompson brought three horses from the State of New York. The first colts were raised in 1843. Lewis Thompson is yet the owner of a horse that was a foal in that year. The first two sheep were brought by Ira Brayton, from the State of New York, in 1838. A few sheep were purchased of a drover in 1841, but no sheep were raised until 1842. To show, however, the progress made in stock growing, we have but to state that in 1846, Almon Whipple and William Dorrance, of Howell, collected a drove of cattle, in Livingston Co., for the Eastern market.

In the fall of 1836, Moses Thompson built a saw mill on section 25. In 1850, Morris Thompson, George W. Lee, and Frederick J. Lee built a grist mill on the same section. The present proprietor is Thomas Birkett. In 1838, Amos Adams and Joseph Porter erected a saw mill on section 27. In 1854, Amos S. Adams and Enos B. Taylor became owners of the property. They built a new mill on the former site. Subsequently Joseph M. Gilbert became proprietor, and he established a carding machine and cloth factory in connection with it. In 1866, Ira Brayton purchased it. In 1844, Ezekiel Sabin, of Howell, and Luther Willard, of Detroit, erected a frame for a flouring mill on section 22. Benjamin Cardell bought it in 1848, built a saw mill near the former site in 1849, and in 1851 sold it to James

G. Hollis, who completed the flouring mill. Ira Brayton is the present proprietor. In 1856, William, Albert, and Aaron Dorrence built a steam saw mill on section 17. William B. Smith and Franklin Kelly own it at present. In 1850, George W. Kneeland, S. B. Slyter and D. D. T. Chandler erected a steam saw mill in the village. In 1851 it was destroyed by fire. In 1852 George W. Kneeland built another on its site. It is now owned by persons residing in Cohoctah. About 1840, Gardner Mason planted a nursery on section 35. Subsequently he removed it to the western part of the township. Mr. Mason died July 30th, 1853. A few years later, Dr. Gardner Wheeler established a nursery on section 35.

The first foundry was established in the village by Nathan J. Hickey and John H. Galloway, in 1844. It was situated on East street north. They sold it to Abijah W. Smith, who subsequently took Dexter Filkins as a partner. In about two months after, the foundry was burned. In 1857, Abijah W. Smith erected another foundry on East street south. In 1860, it also, was consumed by fire. William R. Melvin's wagon and blacksmith shops were burned at the same time. In 1860, Benjamin Curtis and Henry Curtis built a foundry on the site of the one destroyed. In 1863 they constructed a first class steam engine for propelling shop machinery. It was the first steam engine made in Howell. In 1864, Floyd Wykoff became proprietor of the foundry. In 1849, Stephen Clark built a foundry, situated on the north side of Grand River street and west of Centre street. In 1859, George W. Taylor and George L. Clark became proprietors of the property. In 1864, George W. Taylor sold his interest in the property, and John

H. Galloway became the partner of Clark. In the spring of 1867, Floyd Wykoff and Hudson B. Blackman were added to the firm. The *Livingston Courier*, the first newspaper published in the county, was removed by Nicholas Sullivan, its publisher, to Howell, on the 11th day of October, 1843. Lewis H. Hewitt was its first editor, and the first number was issued in 1846. Mr. Sullivan sold it to E. R. Powell. In December, 1848, Mr. Powell sold the paper to William B. Smith. Mr. Smith sold it to George P. Root, in April, 1856. Mr. Root published it one year and then suspended it. Nicholas Sullivan, of whom mention is made herein, died March 21st, 1857.

The *Livingston Democrat* was established on the ruins of the *Livingston Courier*, August 5th, 1857, by Joseph T. Titus, its present editor and proprietor. Another paper, called the *Livingston Republican*, was started the last of April, 1855. It was conducted for some time by Harman and Lewis Smith, and finally sold by them to George L. Sage, who sold it in 1862 to Mr. James Bowers. Mr. Bowers died November 4th, 1866, and on the 1st of January, 1867, the paper became the property of Messrs. Andrew D. Waddell and Julius D. Smith.

On the evening of September 28th, 1857, Howell was visited by a destructive fire. All the buildings on Grand River street, between Walnut and East streets, were consumed, including a large hotel owned by Wm. E. Huntley.

In the month of March, 1855, about thirty ladies, who had become a good deal excited over the unrestrained sale of liquor, visited the saloon of Samuel Balcom, and destroyed the liquor, and the casks

which contained it. A portion of them were afterwards sued in an action of trespass for the damages, and a verdict of five hundred and forty dollars was rendered.

In the month of October, 1856, an affray took place between Henry Hollis and George Obert. Hollis is said to have struck him with a neck-yoke. Obert lived but a few days, and Hollis was arrested for his murder. The jury on the first trial failed to agree, and he never was brought to a final one.

On the 20th of July, 1857, another affray occurred between John Lagrange, (when intoxicated,) and Sanford S. Moore, which resulted in the death of Lagrange. The result of a coroner's inquest was, however, that Mr. Moore was exculpated.

In the summer of 1863, a circus and menagerie, in combination, was exhibited at Howell, and while there one of the lions died. The showmen buried it on the old public square.

In an early day, John W. Smith shot a grey eagle in this township, which measured over nine feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Jesse Marr caught a pickerel with a spear, that weighed 21 pounds and 12 ounces.

In the early settlement of the place, five elk were seen in the western part of the township.

Two animals, known as Lynx, were caught in steel traps. Bears and wild cats were common game.

In the autumn of 1834, a wolf pursued a deer into the door-yard of David Austin. On the wolf's discovering the inmates of the house, it made its retreat, but the deer remained and was shot. In the fall of 1837, Henry Lake and his wife, with a young child, were returning from a neighbor's in the even-

ing, and when within about thirty rods of their house, were attacked by wolves. One of them attempted to seize the child. It caught Mrs. Lake by her dress in making the effort, but finally through the exertions of Mr. Lake and his dog, the animals were driven off.

As showing the wildness of the country at this period, and how full the country was of those "wild eyed wonders," the terror of the early settler, we have returned to transcribe a short narrative written for the *Livingston Republican* of the 19th of April, 1864, by Miss Caroline Hitchcock, who formerly resided in Howell. It was related to her by a gentleman formerly of Oakland county, and now living in Tuscola. The house of which she speaks as one mile from Livingston Centre, was the residence of David Austin, and the hotel at the Centre was kept by Amos Adams. Howell was formerly called Livingston Centre.

The Story.

Some twenty-eight or thirty years ago, when the country was new, the times were very hard in Oakland county. To get money for work was next to impossible. Just at that time there came glowing accounts of the good times "out west," on Grand River. My brother-in-law and myself resolved to go there and work through the summer. Accordingly, as soon as the weather settled in the spring, we began our journey, driving before us a yoke of fat cattle, which we intended to sell upon arriving at our destination.

On our way out, we crossed the Shiawassee river at a point where Corunna now stands. There were

then no settlements on the river; and only one solitary house where we crossed, known as "Knagg's" Trading Post. From thence we made our way through to Scott's place, on the Looking Glass river. Here we found but one house, used as a tavern, on the site of what is now known as DeWitt. From this point it was 24 miles through to Lyons prairie, on Grand river, and not a single house or clearing on the route. From the latter place we proceeded down the river, some 18 miles, to a new settlement, then called Dexter, but now known as Ionia. Here we disposed of our cattle for a good price, and went to work at two dollars per day at the carpenter business. The place was building up very fast, and was filled with people from all parts of the country, who were looking up and locating land—there being a land office here. Late in the fall, as I was nearly ready to start for home, I fell in with an old acquaintance, Mr. —, a young lawyer from Oakland, who had been purchasing land. He informed me that he was about to return, and intended to pass through Livingston county, for the purpose of looking at some land which he owned, lying near Livingston Centre, and requested me to accompany him, as I was more accustomed to traveling in the woods than he, to which I willingly consented. Being compelled to wait a few days for me to finish a job of work I had on hand, he proposed to go to Scott's place and await my coming. I agreed to this arrangement and he departed. After completing my work, I started on my return trip, and arrived at Scott's just after dark, very tired and hungry. I found many more people there than the house could accommodate, and the landlord nearly out of provisions. We all had our

suppers, which consumed about the entire stock of edibles on hand, and then retired to rest on the floor, without bed or blanket. In the morning, Mr. — and myself found that we were rather poorly supplied for our tramp through the woods, having no breakfast to start with, and no provisions to carry along. But as it was forty miles back to where we would be likely to obtain supplies, we concluded to push ahead. Providing ourselves with a compass and some matches we made a start, feeling in good spirits, for we were homeward bound, and our pockets well lined with money. We crossed the river at Scott's, and guided by our compass, took as straight a course as practicable for Livingston Centre. The first day we reached the Red Cedar river, at a small Indian village, called Okemos. From this place we followed up the river, as our maps informed us that we would have to pass through a swamp if we crossed here. When we arrived at the proper place for crossing, the water looked too deep, and we went up the stream still further in hopes of finding a more shallow fording place. On and on we went up the river for several miles, meeting with no success, until, knowing that we would be compelled to make the same distance back, we determined to go no further. Accordingly we placed our compass, matches and money in our breast pockets, and stepped into the water. We did not anticipate a pleasant bath, for the weather was very cold and the snow was falling briskly. The river bottom was covered with weeds, and proved to be much deeper than we supposed. We moved on cautiously, and the water had reached nearly to our arm pits, when suddenly down we both went, our hats floating away down

stream. After considerable diving, plunging and scrabbling, we finally merged into the freezing air. The water which streamed from our hair and clothes, immediately formed into long icicles. We were indeed in a sad plight. With long poles we succeeded in getting our hats, but our matches were wet, and we had no means of building a fire to warm our chilled bodies. What was to be done? To remain standing there was certain death. We must keep in motion or perish! The sky was overspread with thick clouds, the snow was falling fast, and night was near at hand. It would soon be too dark to move through the brush, but we concluded to travel down the river to the point where we were to strike into the woods, if possible. We had proceeded but a few rods, when we discovered the snow to be covered with fresh tracks. "Look, said I, we are in the midst of a large pack of wolves!" "Is it possible?" asked my companion, his face growing very pale; "then we may as well resign ourselves to our fate, for nothing earthly can save us!" "We have," said he, "no means of defense—no. not even a match to kindle a fire!" "That," I remarked, "would be the most effectual of all means, but we must do something, and that immediately. Not a moment is to be lost. Darkness is fast approaching, and the wolves will be upon us." Luckily we had with us an Indian pipe, which served the double purpose of pipe and hatchet. With this I went to work cutting large cudgels, standing them together with one end on the ground, so as to be easily reached. But I soon saw that this labor was useless, for our hands were so benumbed with cold, that it was impossible to wield them with any force. So abandoning this plan, we

tried to think of another. I hit upon one which I thought would succeed. "Let us cut some long, slim whips," said I, "and strike them around this beech tree. They will make a noise resembling the report of a pistol, and will, perhaps, frighten them away." My companion gave a short "yes," to all my suggestions. At work I went, cutting the whips and piling them at our feet. While I was thus engaged, the yelp and whine of the hungry wolves, broke upon our ears from every direction—some of them being very near us in the brush. It was now quite dark, and yet we could distinguish the moving forms of the voracious animals, skulking among the trees. We each seized a whip and commenced beating the tree and ground. But this did not have the effect anticipated. Nearer and nearer came the hungry beasts, sometimes within reach of our whips, dodging from side to side, and watching their opportunity to spring upon us. We renewed our exertions with all the energy and determination of men working for dear life. And by whirling around and keeping our whips continually going, we kept them at bay. The growling, fighting and snapping of teeth, from these exasperated brutes, was enough to appal the stoutest heart. How numerous they were we could not tell. Some of the time they would be engaged in a general fight, and again they would try to crowd each other upon us. The snow and earth beneath our feet being trodden together, formed a dark circle, within which they dared not venture. During all the long night we continued to beat the earth in the manner I have described. So incessant and absorbing was our labor, that not a word passed between us. Suddenly the noise of our tormentors

was hushed. The wolves had disappeared—not one was to be seen. Daylight had come unperceived by us, and our cowardly enemies had fled! Once more we breathed freely, and for the first time in ten hours, stopped to rest. Seating ourselves on a log, we endeavored to decide what course it was best to pursue. We should probably reach a settlement sooner by continuing on our intended route, but our compass would not work, and we were left without a guide in a trackless wilderness. We began to feel the need of food and rest very keenly, but these were not to be appeased here. Our lively exercise through the night had thoroughly warmed our bodies, and partially dried our clothes. There was no chance for our lives but to push ahead. Accordingly we made a start, but scarcely had we moved outside the circle, when we rushed back again. The physical and mental agony we had endured, had made us nearly wild, and this spot seemed to us our only place of safety. After reasoning with each other a few moments, we made another start, and this time succeeded in getting clear of the attractive place. All that day we continued our journey, and by taking views of distant objects, managed to keep in a tolerable straight line. My companion, not so much inured to hardships as myself, soon grew weak and faint. Many times during the day he fell down from sheer exhaustion, and declared he could go no further. However, by dint of persuasion, I succeeded in raising him to his feet each time. During the afternoon we became bewildered, and for the third time came back to the same large tree that we had previously used as an object. Here my fellow traveler became thoroughly disheartened and said he

could not possibly take another step. Taking his money from his pocket and presenting it to me, he said "take this to Miss G——, if you live to get through. You may yet see home, but I must die here. Never mind me—go and save yourself!" I tried every available means to get him started again. I even laughed and joked, while my own heart was fast sinking. After a long time thus spent, he once more resumed the tramp. Night was fast approaching, and we began to look around for some open space in which to pass it. A high piece of ground, where the timber was not very thick, was selected, and we commenced our preparations of defense against the wolves, whose visit we again expected. After cutting a pile of whips, we placed our backs against a large tree, and awaited the commencement of hostilities. While standing in this position I discovered a flickering light at a distance. We watched it eagerly for some time, trying to decide what it could be. At times it would entirely disappear, and again flash up quite brilliantly. Finally we concluded to go to it at all hazards, and ascertain what it meant. Upon arriving in the vicinity, we saw two squaws and an Indian boy seated around the fire, in front of a small tent. As soon as we made our appearance they ran into the brush like wild deer. We were anxious to communicate with them, for it was in their power to save us. Fortunately, I could speak a little of the Indian language, and that little was spoken in as loud a voice as I could then command. They soon came shying back, and we approached nearer the fire. No sooner did my companion feel the warmth, than he fainted away. The squaws commenced rubbing his face

with snow, and in a short time he again revived, but was very feeble. One of the squaws then pounded up some parched corn, placed it in a basin over the fire, and when sufficiently cooked, added thereto some oil which emitted a most unpleasant smell. This mixture she offered the sick man, but he was loth to take it. I persuaded him to try a few mouthful, but no sooner did he swallow it than he vomited it up. In fact, it left him in a worse condition than before. It seemed as though day light would never appear, but it came at last, the sky being dark and gloomy as ever. We questioned the squaws respecting the distance to Livingston Centre, to which they replied by lifting up both hands, indicating many miles. Perceiving that they had a bridle in their possession, we inferred that a pony was not far distant. Thereupon I offered them three dollars to pilot us through, and let my sick comrade ride him. To this proposition they readily consented, and sent the boy in search of the animal. Fearing that the little fellow would not succeed in securing the prize, I concluded to accompany him, but I had better kept away, for as soon as the pony espied me he tossed up his head, gave one snort, and flew from sight. One of the squaws then took the bridle and started in pursuit of the runaway. In a short time she returned leading the pony, but no sooner did my companion approach him than he again became frightened, and jumped about in a very wild manner. The squaws then threw a blanket over his head, and by this means he was mounted. After being seated on the pony, the squaws wrapped a blanket around my companion, and after giving directions to the boy what course to pursue, and where to meet them

at night, bade him start. On and on we went, through swamps and over hills, the little pony bravely carrying his load, and the boy and myself walking by his side. It often seemed to me that the lad was guiding us wrong, but on mentioning my fears to him, he would only shake his head and grunt "kah!" We were doomed to pass another day without food or rest, but towards night our eyes were greeted with the sight of a rail fence, a sure mark of civilization. We soon emerged from the woods into an open field, and approached a small log house. Upon reaching this long desired haven, I assisted my companion to dismount, and we entered. Our wants were soon made known to the inmates, and a table was soon spread for our accommodation; but we were so completely exhausted, that it was with great difficulty we moved from the fire to the table. We had not so far lost our judgment as to at once satisfy the cravings of our appetite, so we ate very sparingly. Not so, however, with our Indian guide, who swallowed plateful after plateful, until literally gorged with food. After finishing his supper, we gave him the price stipulated, and mounting his pony, he scampered for the woods. Upon inquiring of our hostess concerning our whereabouts, she informed us that we were within one mile of Livingston Centre, on the farm afterwards owned by Rev. E. E. Gregory. After remaining here long enough to get rested, we walked down to the hotel at the Centre. Here we were treated very kindly, and furnished with a good bed. We were awakened by being shaken and hauled about in a strange manner, and upon being aroused were told that it was late in the morning, and that they had experienced considerable difficulty in break-

ing our sleep. Livingston Centre then contained but two or three buildings besides the hotel. From this place we hired a team to take us home, which we were not long in reaching. Subsequently Mr. — had a severe fit of sickness, but he survived the shock, and was soon afterward married to Miss G—, and they are even now enjoying life together."

While upon this line of information, it may not be improper to say, that as late as the year 1845, William Lewis was on his way to a neighbor's, and when about sixty rods from his house he encountered three bears. He shot and wounded one—he reloaded his rifle and wounded another, when the first bear he wounded made an attack upon him. He was obliged to retreat to keep out of the bear's way, but it pursued him to within a few rods of his house. Francis Monroe, his near neighbor, went to assist him. They made an attack upon the bears and killed one of them, but the other two made their escape. Mr. Lewis was the champion hunter of Howell. He killed five full-grown deer in one day; three of them at one shot, with a single ball. He killed five full-grown wild turkeys at two shots, with a single-barreled rifle. In the early days of harmony and sport, it had come to pass that a bear had made havoc of the herds of swine and flocks of sheep of the farmers of the township of Howell; and Joseph Hogle said unto Abraham Van Nest, "let us pursue the bear even unto its death!" Accordingly they went in pursuit of bruin, with their dogs and guns. Howbeit, they had not traveled far in the woods, before Abraham said unto Joseph, "we shall not find the bear, and I will return home." Nevertheless, Joseph was a man of courage and de-

termination, and his sheep and hogs were in danger, and he said unto Abraham, "the bear must be killed!" and he continued the pursuit, while Abraham returned unto his own house. But a short time elapsed before Joseph heard the barking of dogs, and hastened to the scene of action. Forsooth he beheld the game—fired his rifle, and the ball struck bruin behind the shoulder. Notwithstanding, he did not expire until he had received six shots. The bear was exceedingly large and fat, and after it was dressed its carcass and hide weighed six hundred and forty pounds. And the neighbors of Joseph rejoiced and were glad that bruin was dead; and they had a jollification, and partook freely of a beverage called metheglin, insomuch that they became exceedingly cheerful through its effects, and each neighbor on returning to his own house, often deviated from a straight line.

Military Matters, &c.

A rifle company was organized in the township of Howell in 1844. The commissioned officers of the company were William Lewis, Captain; Ira Brayton, 1st Lieutenant, and Emmet Smith, 2d Lieutenant. The first military parade of this company was at the residence of John W. Smith, on section 28. A few years after the company was organized, military duty was not required by the State Government, consequently the company was disbanded. In the year 1861, the following persons of the township and village enlisted and mustered into the United States service in the war of the Rebellion:

Andrew J. Bishop, promoted to a Captaincy.

Solomon S. Lyon, Captain.

William Brown, Captain.

Hudson B. Blackman, 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster.

Andrew D. Waddell, 1st Lieut.

Harris A. Hickok, Adjutant.

Frederick Angel, 2d Lieut.

Everett Sargent, 2d Lieut.

James Mulloy, 2d Lieut.

Jabesh A. Pond, Sergt.—killed.

Bernard Ryder, Sergt., died of disease.

Jonathan Sharp, Sergt., taken prisoner and died.

William Pullen, wounded.

SERGEANTS RETURNED.

George Stafford,

Stephen Fishbeck,

Luther Frink,

James Fitzgerald,

Franklin Goodrich,

Charles Lake,

Jared L. Cook,

Edgar Noble.

CORPORALS KILLED, WOUNDED OR DIED OF DISEASE.

Joseph Pruden,

Jerome Buckland,

Edwin Hart,

Gardner S. Smith,

John Lake.

PRIVATEES KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

Jerome Phillips,

Simon Dolph,

Sylvenus Dolph,

Thomas G. Marr,

Eli Rambo,

Abraham Sintzer,

Jerome Barrett,

George Lake,

Edwin H. Smith,

Chester Albright,

Isaac Felter,

James Canfield,

Samuel Sutton,

Merritt Pullen,

Charles Smith,

Peter Wall,

Theodore Washburn,

Amizee Axtell,

Henry Carl,

Philo Curtis,

James Dewitt,

Henry Preston.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lyman Carl,

Andrew J. Carl,

John Hildebrant,

Sherwood Hart,

Jacob Zeely,

Philander Helms,

Charles Brockway,

Reuben McFall,

Simon Child,

George Pennell,

Reuben C. Smith,

John Cummings,

William Curtis,

John Dorn,

George Newton,

William L. Whited,

Daniel Morse.

PRIVATEES WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

David Robertson,

William Cooper,

William Cooper, Jr.,

Frederick Zeits,

George Axtell,

Norton Monroe,

Noah Boothley,

Sidney Carpenter,

Charles Culver,

John Tompkins,

Alvah G. Blood,

James Monroe,

Vernon C. Smith.

PRIVATEES WHO RETURNED SAFE.

Peter May,

Franklin B. Abbott,

Orrin G. Wells,

Andrew Woll,

Peter Woll, Jr.,

Thomas Gilchrist,

Andrew J. Allen,
 Charles Hildebrant,
 Cyrus Carpenter,
 George Reed,
 James Reed,
 Cornelius Helms,
 John Daniels,
 Marion Hart,
 Jerome Helms,
 Leonard Helms,
 Henry Helms,
 Edwin Ware,
 William Clayton,
 Giles Donnelly,
 Joseph Preston,
 Chester F. Goodrich,
 William E. Bennett,
 Frank Whipple,
 Erwin Child,
 Marcus Child,
 Andrew J. Whitaker,
 George Wright,
 Henry Wright,
 David Wright,
 Theodore Huntly,
 George Bronner,
 Julius D. Smith,
 J. B. McLean,
 Henry Stansell,
 Amos Smith,
 Isaac Van Loon,
 Howard Glover,
 William Bennett,
 Martin Woll,

Frederick Galloway,
 John Park,
 Edmund Hart,
 Edwin McKinley,
 Daniel Ellenwood,
 Elias E. Brockway,
 George F. Brockway,
 James E. White,
 Asa McFall,
 Ezra Whitaker,
 Azel Carpenter,
 William Brooks,
 James Larowe,
 Henry Larowe,
 George Blackman,
 Lewis Tupper,
 Henry Musson,
 William Tate,
 Asa Wilson,
 Orson Deming,
 John Ferguson,
 Reuben Warren,
 Henry Boothby,
 Rinaldo Balcom,
 Sidney Harington,
 Silas Peterson,
 Vertell Baker,
 George Whited,
 William Vandercook,
 John Boothby,
 Thomas Donnelly,
 Franklin Jordan,
 Andrew McKeene,
 Allen Stearnes.

It may here be worthy of remark that Bernard B. Smith, a resident of the village, and a printer by trade, was engaged in sixty-two battles during the civil war.

Henry Carl and Andrew J. Carl were sons of David Carl, deceased.

Gardner S. Smith, Reuben C. Smith and Edwin H. Smith were sons of the author of this volume.

It will be seen that we have been forced to be somewhat desultory in this book, and that, too, from the very *limitations* of the history. A sparseness of facts always renders classification and method very

difficult. While in the way of giving lists of names, we will present the names of those who settled in Howell before 1838, but have since removed. They are as follows:

Joseph Porter,
Whitely Woodruff,
David H. Austin,
Lemy Lyon,
Daniel Hotchkiss,
Len Hotchkiss,
Jonathan Austin,
Alvin Crittenden,
Merritt S. Havens,
Francis Field,
Alexander Fraser,
F. J. B. Crane,
John B. Kneeland,
Nathan T. Kneeland,
Morgan Lyon,
Justin Durfee,
John Russel,

Peter Brewer,
Solomon Pettingill,
Henry Pettingill,
James E. Head,
Oliver Reed,
Gottlieb Schraft,
Jacob Schraft,
Watson G. Thomas,
Peter Johnson,
William Hudson,
Sherburne Crane,
John F. Watson,
O. J. Field,
Henry Tobias,
Josiah P. Jewitt,
Hezekiah Gates,
Hiram Bristol.

We also herewith append the names of those who have settled in the township or village, since the 1st of May, 1838, but who have since died or moved away. They are as follows:

CARPENTERS—REMOVED.

Joseph Grant,
Elijah Coffren
Isaac Peterson,
Abraham Peterson,

Solomon Shy,
Hiram Pearson,
William Miles.

CARPENTERS—DEAD.

Norman Dexter,
Galen Phillips,

William Barrett,
Philo Curtis.

MILLWRIGHTS—REMOVED.

Edmund Hart,

BLACKSMITHS—REMOVED.

Ezekiel Sabin,
Adam Rorabachee,
William McOmber,
Henry Cames,
Levi Hoyt,

James Haines,
James Phelps,
Ira Emerick,
James Lawther,
William Stedman.

MASON—REMOVED.

Eli Snyder,

| John Jones.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS—REMOVED.

Levi Hiscock,	Barnhart & Harger.
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HARNESS MAKERS—REMOVED.

Eli Carpenter,	James Fitzgerald.
Almon Hiscock,	

TAILORS—REMOVED.

Malloy & Harington,	William Dunlap,
Alonzo Curtis,	William Brown.

TAILORS—DEAD.

William Malone,	Daniel Sweeney.
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TINNERS—REMOVED.

Lewis Damon,	Charles Barbour.
Owen Chapman,	

JEWELERS—REMOVED.

Sidney Hollister,	John Long.
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MERCHANTS—REMOVED.

Enos B. Taylor,	Josiah Turner,
R. A. Beal,	Gideon Ramsdell,
Hamilton & Peebles—Peebles retired.	William Riddle,
Hinman & Bush—Bush died.	John Bush,
Clark & Hopkins,	Albert Pixley,
Franklin Lombard,	Jesse Rumsey,
William Carlisle,	Lemuel Spooner,
N. G. Isbell,	John D. Gifford.
Loren K. Hewett,	

ATTORNEYS—REMOVED.

Lewis H. Hewett,	John B. Dillingham,
Loren K. Hewett,	William A. Clark,
Josiah Turner,	Justin Sawyer,
Jerome Turner,	John Farnsworth,
Richard Hall,	C. C. Ellsworth,
James H. Ackerman,	Burt Wheedon.

PHYSICIANS—REMOVED.

Charles A. Jeffries,	Thomas R. Spence,
Nicholas Hurd,	H. J. Rumsey, died.
William Doalman,	

CLERGY—REMOVED.

Rev. Mr. Roscoe,	Rev. Mr. McBride,
Rev. Mr. Eaton,	Rev. Mr. Banwell,
Rev. Mr. Westlake,	Rev. Mr. Grannis,
Rev. Mr. Gregory,	Rev. Mr. Mills,
Rev. Mr. White,	Rev. Mr. Dayfoot,
Rev. Mr. Bridge,	Rev. Mr. Dean,
Rev. Mr. Howell,	Rev. Mr. Lilley,
Rev. Mr. Cochrane,	Rev. Mr. Cochrane,
Rev. Mr. Bassey,	Rev. Mr. Kennedy,
Rev. Mr. Bachman,	Rev. Mr. Sutton.
Rev. Mr. Root,	

Buildings--By Whom Owned and Erected.

The east business building on the north side of Grand River street, is a brick one, three stories high, and erected by Geo W. Lee and F. J. Lee. It is now owned by Francis Monroe, E. P. Gregory and Henry Mills. Next on the west is a frame building, erected by William H. Buckland, and now owned by Leonard Haynes. The third and fourth are frame buildings, built and now owned by Almon Whipple. The fifth is a three story brick structure, built by Almon Whipple and George Greenaway, and now owned by Greenaway. The first building on the west side of East street, is a frame one erected by William Riddle, and now owned by Alexander McPherson. The second one west is a brick structure, built by Isaac W. Bush and Jno. McPherson, and now owned by Joseph B. Skillbeck and McPherson Sons. The third is a frame building, owned by John J. Van Dusen. The fourth is a frame building owned by Mrs. Naylor. The fifth is a two story brick building, erected by Luther Glover, and the sixth, a frame building, both of which are owned by Wm. L. Knapp and M. J. Staley. The seventh is a frame building, owned by F. D. Sabin. The first building west of Walnut street, is a two story brick structure, erected by James Lawther. The second and third are frame buildings, all owned by B. W. Cardell. Fourth is a frame building, built and owned by Geo. Greenaway. The two first buildings west of Centre street, are frame buildings, owned by the firm of Clark, Wykoff, Galloway & Blackman. The first shop west of Chestnut street, is a frame one, owned by Wilson Sowles. The second is a two story

frame building, owned by John G. Mason and Geo. W. Clark.

Commencing on the south side of Grand River street, the first building east of Walnut street, is a frame one, erected by Daniel Sweeney, and now owned by Edward McGum. The second is the Post Office. The third is a frame building owned by Thomas Donnelly. The fourth is a two story brick structure, erected by William Jewett and Z. Fobes Crossman, and Brockway, and Embury. It is now owned by those persons. The fifth one is a two story frame building, erected by William B. Smith, and now owned by L. C. Dean and John Jones.

The first building east of East street, is a two story frame building, well known as Union Hall, and now owned by V. R. T. Angell. The present landlords are Messrs. Harvey and Coleman. The second one is also two stories high, and a frame structure, owned by Ira C. Huntley. Third—a three story brick building, erected by Derastus Hinman, Richard P. Bush and Loren K. Hewett, and now owned by John H. Galloway and Sardis F. Hubbell. The fourth one is a two story frame building, erected and owned by Jas. Swiney. The fifth is a two story brick building, erected by Edward F. Gay, in 1843. It was the first brick structure in Howell. It is owned by Elbert C. Bush. Sixth—a two story frame building erected by William B. Smith, and at present owned by Andrew Blanck. The seventh, eighth and ninth are owned by the heirs of Nicholas Sullivan. The tenth is a two story frame building, owned by Milo L. Gay. The eleventh is a frame structure, owned by Jacob H. Fourge. The twelfth is a frame building, erected by O. J. Field, and now owned by

the heirs of Joseph M. Gilbert. The thirteenth is a frame building, owned by William R. Griffith. The fourteenth and fifteenth are frame structures, erected by Levi Hiscock and Almon Hiscock, and now owned by John Cummysky. The first building east of Court street, is a two story frame structure, erected by William Shaft, and now owned by Handel Winship. The first two shops south of Grand River street, and on the west side of East street, are two story frame buildings, erected and owned by William R. Melvin. The first three buildings south of Sibley street, and on the west side of East street, are owned by Messrs. Clark, Wykoff, Galloway and Blackman. The first building south of Sibley street, on the east side of East street, is the livery stable of William E. Huntley and Ira C. Huntley. The first buildings south are the wagon and blacksmith shops of Francis Melvin. The three shops situated north of Grand River street, and on east side of East street, are owned by Almon Whipple.

History of Church and Other Organizations.

As respects the Methodist denomination, a class of seven members was formed at Howell, in the year 1837. That same year a quarterly meeting was held in the village. Rev. John Cosort was their Pastor at that time. In the year 1855, they built a very comfortable frame church. It is situated south of Grand River street, and on the east side of Walnut street. Their present membership is about eighty.

The Presbyterian Church was organized the 16th day of June, 1838. Rev. Henry Root was the first Pastor. The number of members at the organization was twenty-five. In 1839, they built a small

frame Church. In 1855, they built a brick Church, which is located on the south side of Sibley street. Rev. R. McBride was their Pastor at that time. Their present membership is 160.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1837, with a membership of nine. Reorganized June 21st, of the same year. Rev. E. Mosher was their first Pastor. He was hired at a salary of \$100 a year and board, and was ordained at Howell, May 9th, 1839. They built a frame Church in 1852. Their Church is situated north of Grand River street, and on the east side of Court street. Their present membership is 126.

A Congregational Church was organized in the village of Howell, in 1849—and was legalized in 1850. Their Church at once advanced to the number of fifty-two members, but has since declined. They built a brick Church in 1853, north of Grand River street, and on the east side of Court street.

The Howell Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, was established in 1849. The first officers of the Lodge were Amos Adams, W. M.; James Fitzgerald, S. W.; Gardner Wheeler, J. W.; William T. Curtis, Treasurer; Warren Green, Secretary; Odell J. Smith, S. D.; Ichabod Kneeland, J. D.

The Livingston Chapter, No. 30, of Royal Arch Masons, was organized April 16th, 1863. The Chapter members were Charles W. Haze, H. P.; S. F. Hubbell, K.; M. B. Wilcox, S.; D. Farnum, C. H.; Joseph T. Titus, P. S.; H. H. Harmon, R. A. C.; W. B. Green, O. 1st V.; George Wilber, O. 2d V.; W. A. Clark, O. 3d V.

The Eastern Star Family, connected with the Masonic Lodge of Howell, No. 38, was organized March

6th, 1867. The following were elected officers: Worthy Patroness, Mrs. Z. F. Crossman; Warren Green, Conductor; J. Finsterwald, Conductor; Mrs. E. B. Gregory, Recorder; Mrs. W. W. Carpenter, Treasurer; Miss Emily Wheeler, Jephtha's Daughter; Mrs. M. B. Wilcox, Ruth; Mrs. S. F. Hubbell, Esther; Mrs. H. H. Harmon, Martha; Miss Eliza Richards, Electa; Mrs. J. M. Gilbert, S. F. Hardy, Watchmen.

An Odd Fellows Lodge was organized at Howell in 1849. The first officers were Josiah Turner, N. G.; L. K. Hewett, V. G.; Lemuel Spooner, P. S.; John A. Wheeler, R. S.; James Mulloy, T.

A Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized in Howell in 1865. The present membership is 250.

The village of Howell was incorporated March 14, 1863. The first officers of the corporation were Sardis F. Hubbell, President; Andrew D. Waddell, Recorder; Asa Van Kleek, Treasurer; John H. Galloway, Assessor; Marcus B. Wilcox, William K. Melvin, Wm. McPherson, Jr., John Hoyt and Philo Curtis, Trustees.

It may not be improper here to state that the Detroit and Howell R. R. Co. was formed June 17th, 1864. The first officers of the company were T. T. Lyon, of Plymouth, President; E. F. Burt, of Marion, Secretary; Wm. McPherson, of Howell, Treasurer; T. T. Lyon, Wm. Taft, Geo. A. Starkweather and S. Hardenburgh, of Plymouth, D. C. Abell, of Dearborn, J. N. Swift, of Northville, J. H. Galloway, J. H. Wilcox, of Howell, E. F. Burt, of Marion, Lyman Judson, E. F. Albright, of Brighton, Royal C. Rumsey, of Green Oak, and Ely Barnard, of Genoa, Directors; I. W. Bush, Giles Tucker, of Howell, J. N.

Swift, P. B. Holdridge, of Northville, and Hiram Newman, of Plymouth, Commissioners; Wm. Scott, Chief Engineer. Work began on the road in the spring of 1867.

Miscellaneous Departments.

A cemetery was located at the village in the year 1840. One on Sec. 8 in 1848; one on Sec. 17 in 1850, and one on Sec. 22 in 1853. A cemetery containing 15.44 acres of land was established on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36, for the accommodation of both township and village in 1867.

The Livingston county court-house and jail was erected at the village in 1847, Enos B. Taylor, of Howell, contractor. The building for the offices of county clerk and register of deeds were erected in 1849, George W. Lee and Frederick J. Lee, contractors. The building for the office of county treasurer and judge of probate was erected in 1853, John B. Kneeland, contractor.

A two-story brick school-house, thirty-six feet in length and twenty-six feet in width, was erected in the village in 1849, Elijah Coffren, of Howell, contractor. An addition of forty-eight feet in length and twenty-six feet in width was made to the school-house in 1856; John B. Kneeland, contractor.

Biographical Sketches.

Villeroy E. Smith settled in the township in May, 1835. He was interested in literature, and was a school teacher by profession. He died in the town of Marion, December 30th, 1851, while engaged in this business.

Moses Thompson, by occupation a farmer, settled

in the township in June, 1835. He was a man who was generous and humane. He died the 2d of December, 1841.

Edward Thompson, a farmer, settled here the same year, and died April 16, 1842.

Nathaniel Johnson, a man of respectability, and a farmer, settled in the township in the autumn of 1835. He died January 25, 1852.

Amos Adams settled in the village in November, 1835. He was a man who was industrious and enterprising—a very valuable person in a new country. He died the 14th of May, 1855. He was buried with Masonic rites.

Joseph Tucker settled in the village in 1836. He was by trade a carpenter. Died in 1862.

Victory Curtis settled in the township in 1836. He was a farmer and a person of integrity. Died August 13th, 1848. George Curtis and John Curtis, sons of Victory, came with their father to Howell. Subsequently they moved to the village. George Curtis kept a hotel, and his brother John embarked in the mercantile business. The former died October 4th, 1848, and the latter, December 7th, 1841.

Benjamin J. Spring settled in the township in 1836. Subsequently he removed to the village and was the proprietor and keeper of a hotel. He was also a mail contractor, and was the first person who established a line of commodious stages on the Detroit and Howell road. He was very humorous and witty, and the old citizens will not soon forget the many *facetiae* of their quondam neighbor. He died December 25th, 1853.

Hiram Bennett settled in the township in 1836. He was accidentally killed by the falling of a tub

while engaged in digging a well. He died June 9, 1855.

Clement Stebbins settled in the township in 1836. Died November 11th, 1861

Job Case came to the township in 1836. Died October 9th, 1854.

Odell J. Smith came to the township in 1837. He was an enterprising farmer and held several important local offices. Died January 23d, 1861.

John, James and Aaron Lagrange settled in the township in 1837. James died May 9th, 1857, and Aaron, December 9th, 1853.

George W. Jewett settled in the village in 1837. In 1840 he was elected register of deeds for Livingston county. He was also county treasurer one term. In 1845 he was appointed Clerk of the House of Representatives of Michigan. Died, February 12th, 1851.

Ebenezer West, a farmer, came to the town in 1837. Died about^t the year 1849.

Mathew West, also a farmer, *came* the same year, and *died* about the same year.

Rial Lake, a farmer, settled in the township in 1837. He had a collegiate education, and was industrious and enterprising. Died December 29th, 1851.

John Marr settled on section 8 in the township in 1839. He died February 6th, 1860.

Lemuel Monroe, came into the township in May, 1849, and lived with his son, Francis Monroe. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died April 29th, 1854, at the age of ninety-five years, one month and twenty-nine days.

Richard P. Bush settled in the township of Handy

in 1837. He removed to the village of Howell in 1844. He died August 28th, 1853. He was twice elected Sheriff of Livingston county.

Daniel Case settled in the township in 1836. He has been honored with several local offices, and "still lives."

In the month of June, 1836, Henry Lake settled in the township. He is now the owner of a large farm in the western part of the same, and is in easy circumstances.

Geo. W. Kneeland settled in the township in November, 1836. In 1840 was elected judge of probate—reelected in 1844. In 1849 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. In 1851 he removed to the village of Howell, where he still resides.

Giles Tucker settled in the village in 1836. He was a carpenter by trade. He has been sheriff of Livingston county two years. He is at present in the grocery business.

William McPherson migrated from Scotland July 23d, 1836, and came into Howell village September 17th of the same year. He at first followed the business of blacksmithing, and afterwards entered into mercantile pursuits, in which he has been eminently successful, and has become affluent.

Joseph H. Steel settled in the village in 1836. He bought Crane & Brooks' hotel in 1837. He moved to the town of Oceola in 1840, and returned to the village in 1843. Afterwards, he again removed to Oceola, and staid there till 1848, when he again returned.

E. F. Gay settled in the village on the 1st day of April, 1837. He is a gentleman of enterprise and intelligence.

Almon Whipple settled in the township of Handy, Livingston county, in 1836. He removed to Howell in 1837, and went into the mercantile business, which he followed until 1859. He was elected County Clerk in 1837, and County Treasurer in 1839. He was also Post Master six years. Mr. Whipple has become wealthy.

Francis Monroe settled in the township on the 1st day of June, 1837. He still retains the same land he purchased of the Government, and has become rich.

Abraham A. Van Nest settled in the township in 1837. He also, is a substantial farmer.

Josiah Turner, an attorney and counselor at law, emigrated from Vermont and settled in the village in April, 1840. He was appointed County Clerk, to fill a vacancy, in 1842, and was elected to the same office the same year. He was re-elected in 1844. Was elected and re-elected County Judge in the years 1846 and 1850. He was elected Circuit Judge for the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Michigan, in April, 1857, for the term of six years. By virtue of this office he became one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. He was re-elected in 1863, and is still on the bench. Mr. Turner removed to the city of Owosso on the 9th day of July, 1860, from the fact that all the parts of his district were more accessible from that point.

Sardis F. Hubbell, Esq., came to reside permanently in Howell, in the year 1854. In the same year he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner for the county, and was elected and re-elected Prosecuting Attorney, in the years 1862 and 1864.

John H. Galloway settled in the village in 1844.

He has been a prominent Republican, and was elected to the Senate in 1860.

George and Frederick J. Lee settled in the village in 1845. Both have become wealthy.

Frederick C. Whipple, an attorney and counselor at law, settled in the village in 1846. He was elected Judge of Probate in 1848, and re-elected in 1852. He is a lawyer of acknowledged learning and ability.

Henry H. Harmon, another attorney, settled in the village in 1847. He studied law in the office of Lewis H. Hewitt, and in the month of May, 1848, was admitted to the bar. He was appointed Circuit Court Commissioner, by John S. Barry, in 1851. In 1852 he was elected to the same office. In 1854 was elected Prosecuting Attorney. In 1862 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1864 was elected Judge of Probate.

There are many more persons whom we would like to enumerate, but our space forbids. We can call up the names of Coffrew, Spring, Gates, Steel, and others, who in their days of prime, constituted a *coterie of fun*, such as few towns have produced. The clubs of Johnson, Burke, Boswell and Goldsmith are nowhere in comparison. Men of rare susceptibilities for sport, used to come far out of their way to Howell, even in its *pioneer days*, just for the sake of laughing a little flesh on to their bones. They were never disappointed. For instance, who can fail to recollect that time, when General Cass stopped at the unpretending hotel of Benjamin J. Spring, a man, who as the sequel shows, could not restrain a joke, even in trouble.

While the General sat eating, Benjamin, of course, stood over him, ready to anticipate his wants, and

seeing the "old hero" pull a long hair out of the butter, Spring caught it up as quick as thought, and quietly ordered the servant to go to the store and get some in which the hairs were *better rotted*. Societies, however, are continually changing, and many of the wonted faces are gone from us forever. We will not mourn them, but we will cast now and then, a backward glance through this little history, and be glad to reflect, that we have had even a short time in our lives in their society.

The present inhabitants of the town, their occupation, and the year of their settlement. Men who were under 21 years of age at the time they came to Howell, but are now over 21, and are owners of real estate, or permanent residents, are included; and also, those over 21 years of age, that were born in Howell, the year of their birth is given.

Residents of the Several Sections.

FARMERS OF SECTION ONE.

Sylvester Andrews, settled,.....1857	William B. McMillan, settled,....1857
Vestell Baker, "1854	Ansel Wells, settled,.....1866
Waldo Baker, "1854	

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21 years of age, 6	Males under 21 years of age, 9
Females over 21 years of age,.... 4	Females under 21 years of age,... 6

SECTION TWO.

Henry Chittenden, settled,.....1849	John Van Arsdale, settled,1867
Stephen Wiles, "1866	

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,..... 6	Males under 21, 11
Females over 21,..... 5	Females under 21,.... 6

SECTION THREE.

William Y. Hyde, settled,.....1847	George W. Wilkerson, settled,....1856
Calvin Wilcox, "1865	

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,..... 6	Males under 21,..... 8
Females over 21,..... 5	Females under 21,..... 2

SECTION FOUR.

John Roberson, settled,	1851	David Roberson, settled,	1851
James Roberson, "	1851		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	5	Males under 21,	3
Females over 21,	5	Females under 21,	2

SECTION FIVE.

John B. Larowe, settled,	1836	George Stafford, settled,	1848
Joseph Stafford, "	1848	Henry F. Allen, "	1855

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	6	Males under 21,	7
Females over 21,	5	Females under 21,	6

SECTION SIX.

Henry P. Boyd, settled,	1865	William Newman, settled,	1867
Charles Sharp, "	1866		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	3	Males under 21,	8
Females over 21,	3	Females under 21,	6

SECTION SEVEN.

Alvah Tomlinson, born,	1843	Adam Conradt, settled,	1865
George W. Place, settled,	1854	Edgar Durfee, "	1866
Leonard Conradt, "	1865		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	6	Males under 21,	5
Females over 21,	6	Females under 21,	6

SECTION EIGHT.

William Lake, settled,	1838	Harlem Marr, settled,	1839
Jesse Marr, "	1839	Charles Damon, "	1860
Cyrus Marr, "	1839	Colon Redpath, blacksmith,	1853

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	8	Males under 21,	11
Females over 21,	9	Females under 21,	12

SECTION NINE.

Charles Lake, farmer, settled, ...	1838	William Roberson, farmer, set.,	1853
Wm. A. Dorrance, "	1842	Sidney Carpenter, "	1858
Aaron Dorrance, "	1842	William A. Dean, "	1865
Francis Henry, "	1845	Peter J. Dean, "	1865

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	13	Males under 21,	13
Females over 21,	13	Females under 21,	20

SECTION TEN.

Solomon Hilderbrant, settled, ...	1842	John Elson, settled,	1856
Alvah Allen, settled,	1843	Enos W. Hill, "	1857
Andrew J. Allen,	1843		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	6	Males under 21,	4
Females over 21,	7	Females under 21,	7

SECTION ELEVEN.

Ichabod Kneeland, settled,	1836	Alfred Earl, settled,	1866
William Earl, "	1839	Elias Kleckler, "	1866
Henry Smith, "	1842	George Raymor, settled,	1867
Nicholas Hale, "	1854		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	8	Males under 21,	14
Females over 21,	8	Females under 21,	12

SECTION TWELVE.

Harvey Durfee, settled,	1843	Robert Holmes, settled,	1859
Dexter Filkins, "	1853	Isaac Norton, "	1867

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	5	Males under 21,	7
Females over 21,	6	Females under 21,	8

SECTION THIRTEEN.

DeWitt C. Kneeland, settled,	1840	Theodore Staley, settled,	1853
A. Dana Kneeland, "	1840	Peter Lamoroux, "	1866
Abraham Switz, "	1846		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	6	Males under 21,	3
Females over 21,	6	Females under 21,	10

SECTION FOURTEEN.

Oliver Earl, settled,	1839	Thomas Gordon, settled,	1858
Roger F. Archer, settled,	1845	Richard May, "	1862
Thomas Stevens "	1855		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	6	Males under 21,	5
Females over 21,	5	Females under 21,	4

SECTION FIFTEEN.

Thomas Bucknell, settled,	1855	Seymour E. Howe, settled,	1856
John H. Diamond, "	1855		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	4	Males under 21,	10
Females over 21,	5	Females under 21,	4

SECTION SIXTEEN.

Henry Larowe, born,	1840	Everett Sargent, settled,	1854
John Carl, settled,	1842	Robert Wakefield, "	1855
William More, settled,	1847	Eli Hornish, "	1858
Stephen S. More, "	1847	Daniel Ellenwood, "	1864
Robert McLean, "	1848	Henry Pell, "	1864
Thomas Gilchrist, "	1854	Eri Campbell, "	1867

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,.....	12	Males under 21,.....	7
Females over 21,.....	11	Females under 21,.....	13

SECTION SEVENTEEN.

Henry Lake, settled,	1836	Horace L. Lake, born,.....	1843
Abraham A. Van Nest, settled, ..	1837	Sanford S. More, settled,	1847
Nicholas N. Lake, born,.....	1841	Charles A. Phillips, settled,.....	1854
Alonzo Fowler, settled,.....	1843	Samuel Strickley, "	1858

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,.....	9	Males under 21,.....	8
Females over 21,.....	8	Females under 21,.....	3

SECTION EIGHTEEN.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
Joseph Hogle,	1841	Alexander Cameron,.....	1866
Christopher Van Nest,.....	1844	Coopers.	
Samuel Sidell,	1863	A. W. Fuller,.....	1856
Harvey Bushnell,	1865	Warren Fuller,.....	1858

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,.....	9	Males under 21,.....	9
Females over 21,	7	Females under 21,.....	15

SECTION NINETEEN.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
Philander Bennett, born,	1845	Russel Richmond,.....	1856
Ralph Bunn,	1846	Peter Woll, Jr.,.....	1856
John Bunn,	1846	David Hall,.....	1862
Franklin E. Stewart,.....	1850	Jerome Hand,	1867
John W. Richmond,	1855	Charles Hilderbrant, Cooper,....	1842
Tracey Richmond,	1856		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,.....	14	Males under 21,.....	17
Females over 21,.....	12	Females under 21,	10

SECTION TWENTY.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
John W. Smith,	1835	Phineas Stewart,.....	1854
Vernon C. Smith, born,	1838	Alonzo Ferreb,	1860
Ephraim Fowler,.....	1843	Charles Marken,	1866
Martial Fowler,	1843	Rosco Fowler, blacksmith,.....	1843
William E. Bennett, born,.....	1843	Ezekiel King, hotel keeper,.....	1860
Perry Brundage,.....	1846	John Park, grocer and Post Mas-	
Henry Stevens,.....	1851	ter at Fleming,	1856
John Stevens,	1851		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,.....	15	Males under 21,.....	9
Females over 21,.....	13	Females, under 21,.....	11

SECTION TWENTY-ONE

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
Elisba H. Smith,	1835	Nicholas Lake,	1849
Burt Brayton,	1838	Nicholas Lake, Jr.,	1849
Nathaniel Brayton, born,	1839	Henry Lake,	1849
Walter V. Smith, born,	1841	William Stewart,	1854
Galen O. Phillips,	1845	David F. Candal,	1866
Harris Henry,	1845	Orrin J. Wells, millwright,	1859

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	14	Males under 21,	9
Females over 21,	14	Females under 21,	11

SECTION TWENTY-TWO.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
Daniel Case,	1836	George Wakefield,	1853
Orlando Brewer,	1836	Robert S. Creig,	1862
Almon Brewer,	1836	Benjamin Waldron,	1862
Henry O. Monroe,	1837	Ira Brayton, proprietor of Mills,	1838

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	11	Males under 21,	12
Females over 21,	9	Females under 21,	15

SECTION TWENTY-THREE.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
William Smith,	1843	Robert Musson,	1858
Henry Herrington,	1849	Calvin Dillon,	1863
Reuben Warren,	1855	Andrew Earl,	1866
William White,	1856	Charles Yelland,	1867

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	11	Males under 21,	24
Females over 21,	11	Females under 21,	16

SECTION TWENTY-FOUR.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
John Wassenger,	1852	James J. Bennett,	1866
George Frink,	1862		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	6	Males under 21,	12
Females over 21,	5	Females under 21,	6

SECTION TWENTY-FIVE.

Farmer.	Settled.	Farmer.	Settled.
Ezekiel Buckle,	1857	Francis S. Hardy,	1866

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	4	Males under 21,	6
Females over 21,	5	Females under 21,	4

SECTION TWENTY-SIX.

Farmer.	Settled.	Farmer.	Settled.
Joseph Hubbard,	1861	Elijah Musson,	1866

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	2	Males under 21,	0
Females over 21.	3	Females under 21,	1

SECTION TWENTY-SEVEN.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
Joseph Preston,	1846	Edward Briggs,	1860
Ransom Barrett,	1846	John Briggs,	1860
Asa McFall,	1851	Michael Chaffee,	1866
Jesse Child,	1856		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	10	Males under 21,	9
Females over 21,	8	Females under 21,	8

SECTION TWENTY-EIGHT.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
Francis Monroe,	1837	Silas Smith,	1854
Samuel M. Yerkes,	1845	John Casterton,	1865
George Louck,	1846		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	7	Males under 21,	8
Females over 21,	8	Females under 21,	8
Colored persons,	11		

SECTION TWENTY-NINE.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
William Burch,	1863	Lewis Geyer,	1865
George Baker,	1865	Robert Johnson,	1866

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	4	Males under 21,	4
Females over 21,	4	Females under 21,	10

SECTION THIRTY.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
Frank Hook,	1860	Miles W. Davison,	1865
Leonard Hook,	1861	Henry Rogers,	1867

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	5	Males under 21,	6
Females over 21,	4	Females under 21,	7

SECTION THIRTY-ONE.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
George Austin,	1835	Allen Stearns,	1855
Samuel Stebbins,	1836	George Detterloy,	1862
Ebenezer Stearns,	1855	John Hawes,	1867
Henry Stearns,	1855		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	7	Males under 21,	9
Females over 21,	9	Females under 21,	11

SECTION THIRTY-TWO.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
James Daniels,	1852	Ferdinand W. Munson,	1860
Andrew Woll,	1856		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	3	Males under 21,	6
Females over 21,	5	Females under 21,	5

SECTION THIRTY-THREE.

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
John Van Blaricom,	1852	William Tongue,	1858
Enos Sowles,	1854		

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	3	Males under 21,	4
Females over 21,	3	Females under 21,	4

SECTION THIRTY-FOUR.

Farmer.	Settled.	Farmer.	Settled.
Richard Ray,	1858	Nicholas J. Holt,	1861

POPULATION OF THE SECTION.

Males over 21,	3	Males under 21,	9
Females over 21,	5	Females under 21,	5

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of males over 21 years of age,	243
Whole number of females over 21,	236
Whole number of males under 21,	286
Whole number of females under 21,	274
Total white persons,	1,039
Colored persons,	11
Total,	1,050

The following is the number of acres of improved land, and the number of cattle, horses, sheep and swine owned on each section:

SECTION ONE.

Acres of improved land,	280	Sheep,	260
Cattle,	20	Swine,	29
Horses,	12		

SECTION TWO.

Land,	220	Sheep,	47
Cattle,	14	Swine,	21
Horses,	8		

SECTION THREE.

Land,	315	Sheep,	260
Cattle,	15	Swine,	52
Horses,	12		

SECTION FOUR.

Land,	90	Sheep,	103
Cattle,	15	Swine,	24
Horses,	10		

SECTION FIVE.

Land,	235	Sheep,	198
Cattle,	43	Swine,	20
Horses,	11		

SECTION SIX.

Land,	121	Sheep,	91
Cattle,	16	Swine,	22
Horses,	5		

SECTION SEVEN.

Land,	80	Sheep,	84
Cattle,	21	Swine,	28
Horses,	8		

SECTION EIGHT.

Land,	336	Sheep,	359
Cattle,	62	Swine,	44
Horses,	14		

SECTION NINE.

Land,	235	Sheep,	88
Cattle,	46	Swine,	29
Horses,	19		

SECTION TEN.

Land,	185	Sheep,	195
Cattle,	27	Swine,	28
Horses,	6		

SECTION ELEVEN.

Land,	340	Sheep,	232
Cattle,	39	Swine,	46
Horses,	13		

SECTION TWELVE.

Land,	320	Sheep,	151
Cattle,	42	Swine,	68
Horses,	12		

SECTION THIRTEEN.

Land,	340	Sheep,	560
Cattle,	33	Swine,	40
Horses,	19		

SECTION FOURTEEN.

Land,	373	Sheep,	279
Cattle,	30	Swine,	50
Horses,	12		

SECTION FIFTEEN.

Land,	142	Sheep,	158
Cattle,	20	Swine,	29
Horses,	6		

SECTION SIXTEEN.

Land,	317	Sheep,	264
Cattle,	52	Swine,	55
Horses,	13		

SECTION SEVENTEEN.

Land,	345	Sheep,	411
Cattle,	43	Swine,	61
Horses,	27		

SECTION EIGHTEEN.

Land,	283	Sheep,	269
Cattle,	48	Swine,	39
Horses,	13		

SECTION NINETEEN.

Land,	225	Sheep,	99
Cattle,	38	Swine,	61
Horses,	16		

SECTION TWENTY.

Land,	470	Sheep,	328
Cattle,	49	Swine,	69
Horses,	15		

SECTION TWENTY-ONE.

Land,	386	Sheep,	349
Cattle,	54	Swine,	39
Horses,	17		

SECTION TWENTY-TWO.

Land,	428	Sheep,	244
Cattle,	40	Swine,	32
Horses,	20		

SECTION TWENTY-THREE.

Land,	271	Sheep,	248
Cattle,	26	Swine,	38
Horses,	15		

SECTION TWENTY-FOUR.

Land,	252	Sheep,	250
Cattle,	29	Swine,	29
Horses,	9	Mules,	1

SECTION TWENTY-FIVE.

Land,	161	Sheep,	149
Cattle,	8	Swine,	23
Horses,	5		

SECTION TWENTY-SIX.

Land,	55	Sheep,	34
Cattle,	7	Swine,	1
Horses,	1		

SECTION TWENTY-SEVEN.

Land,	271	Sheep,	245
Cattle,	18	Swine,	22
Horses,	12		

SECTION TWENTY-EIGHT.

Land,	471	Sheep,	600
Cattle,	67	Swine,	38
Horses,	17		

SECTION TWENTY-NINE.

Land,	175	Sheep,	90
Cattle,	29	Swine,	25
Horses,	8		

SECTION THIRTY.

Land,	84	Sheep,	64
Cattle,	29	Swine,	31
Horses,	5		

SECTION THIRTY-ONE.

Land,	185	Sheep,	149
Cattle,	34	Swine,	29
Horses,	12		

SECTION THIRTY-TWO.

Land,	75	Sheep,	145
Cattle,	18	Swine,	22
Horses,	8		

SECTION THIRTY-THREE.

Land,	148	Sheep,	39
Cattle,	14	Swine,	28
Horses,	9		

SECTION THIRTY-FOUR.

Land,	185	Sheep,	112
Cattle,	19	Swine,	17
Horses,	10		

RECAPITULATION.

The whole number of acres of improved land in the town,	8,40	4
“ “ of cattle,	1,065	
“ “ of horses,	399	
“ “ of sheep,	7,464	
“ “ of swine,	1,189	
“ “ of mules,	1	
The number of acres of improved land within the corporation of Howell,	1,214	
Number of cattle,	168	
“ of horses,	185	
“ of sheep,	572	
“ of swine,	184	

The following is a list of the inhabitants of the corporation and village; their occupation, and the year they settled in the town or village. Men who were under 21 years of age when they came to Howell, but who are now over 21, are included, and also, those who were born in Howell, the year of their birth is given:

Farmers.	Settled.	Farmers.	Settled.
Lewis Thompson,	1835	John E. Dorn,	1864
Ezra J. Monday,	1835	Orin Winegar,	1864
George W. Kneeland,	1836	Lyman Pratt,	1865
Joseph H. Steel,	1836	F. A. Peavey,	1865
Almon Whipple,	1837	Chauncey Chapin,	1866
Edward F. Gay,	1837	Thomas Marston,	1867
Charles Clark,	1843	Charles Reeves,	1867
Frank C. Whipple, born,	1843	Barzilla Holt,	1867
Nathan J. Hickey,	1844	Nicholas Krisler,	1867
Charles A. Wilber,	1844	Gilbert Wolcott,	1867
Sylvanus Lake,	1846	Oliver Wolcott,	1867
Warren Green,	1846	David Phelps,	1867
Ira Preston,	1847	F. D. Sabin,	1867
William C. Rumsey,	1847	Laborers:	
Jerome C. Helms,	1847	Francis W. Colburn,	1839
Rufus F. Glass,	1848	Leander C. Smith,	1847
David Blackman,	1849	Leonard F. Helms,	1847
V. R. T. Angell,	1856	Andrew J. Rumsey,	1847
George K. Hoyt,	1856	John Daniels,	1850
LaFayette Barnhart,	1857	L. D. Smith,	1851
Ezra Whitaker,	1857	Samuel Balcom,	1851
Azel Carpenter,	1858	George Balcom,	1851
Franklin Goodrich,	1860	Rynaldo Balcom,	1851
William Woodward,	1861	William Daniels,	1853
Charles Woodward,	1861	Adam Hall,	1854
William Williamson,	1861	Edwin Angel,	1856
S. W. Bowers,	1864	Martin Woll,	1856

Laborers:	Settled.	Wagon-makers:	Settled.
James Teasdale,.....	1856	Henry B. Curtis,.....	1840
Andrew Feeley,.....	1857	Francis J. Melvin,.....	1842
William Musson,.....	1857	Wilson Sowles,.....	1844
Henry Pate,.....	1857	William D. Rumsey,.....	1847
Henry Musson,.....	1857	James Elsie,.....	1851
Frederick Zitze,.....	1859	Isaac Van Loon,.....	1851
Thomas Briggs,.....	1860	William Cooper,.....	1855
J. W. Brower,.....	1860	Mark J. Staley,.....	1861
Leonard Hendricks,.....	1867	Matthew Mynahan,.....	1864
William Brower,.....	1867	Carriage Trimmer:	
Staging:		William C. Loehne,.....	1867
Charles W. Barber,.....	1860	Carriage-painter:	
Stage-Driver:		Thomas Clark,.....	1864
John Stapleton,.....	1851	House-painter:	
Farrier:		Hoyt B. Treadwell,.....	1853
Joseph H. Peebles,.....	1842	Blacksmiths:	
Livery:		Lewis Cass Chandler,.....	1843
William E. Huntley,.....	1847	Henry Greenaway,.....	1846
Ira C. Huntley,.....	1847	Bernard Cumiskey,.....	1852
Royal H. Rumsey.....	1847	Elias Brockway,.....	1855
Teamsters:		Alonzo Teasdale,.....	1856
Allen Lownsbury,.....	1855	Charles Culver,.....	1860
D. C. Tucker,.....	1866	William L. Knapp,.....	1865
E. B. Gregory,.....	1860	Theodore Knapp,.....	1865
Drovers:		Robert Grieve,.....	1866
H. P. Wheeler,.....	1864	Carpenters:	
B. A. Morgan,.....	1864	Silas Beardsley,.....	1845
Loren Allen,.....	1865	Luman Frink,.....	1845
Manufact'rs of farm tools, &c.:		Noah Boothby,.....	1854
John H. Galloway,.....	1844	James Monroe,.....	1854
Hudson B. Blackman,.....	1849	Frederick Brockway,.....	1855
George L. Clark,.....	1856	Benjamin Washburn,.....	1855
Floyd S. Wykoff,.....	1862	Daniel Beardsley,.....	1858
Machinists:		Jason McFail,.....	1859
Benjamin Curtis,.....	1840	Philander Hill,.....	1862
John J. Vandeusen,.....	1854	D. L. Robinson,.....	1865
Richard Peterson,.....	1864	J. M. Hendricks,.....	1865
Moulders:		E. D. Wines,.....	1865
Luther Frink,.....	1845	George Bush,.....	1866
Allen T. Huntley,.....	1847	John Latson,.....	1866
George U. Taylor,.....	1847	T. W. Wisner,.....	1866
Charles Martick,.....	1863	Manufacturer of window-sash,	
Manufacturers of tin, sheet-		blinds and doors:	
iron and copper wares, and		John G. Mason,.....	1845
dealers in hardware:		Cooper:	
Francis N. Monroe,.....	1837	George W. Clark,.....	1861
Edward P. Gregory,.....	1839	Manufact'r of coffins and tomb-	
Manufacturer of tin, sheet-iron		stones:	
and copper-wares:		Benjamin W. Cardell,.....	1847
Albert B. Green,.....	1867	Marble engraver:	
Tinners:		Philo B. Wines,.....	1859
Charles Sager,.....	1866	Shoe-makers:	
R. E. Bartcke,.....	1866	Richard Fishbeck,.....	1837
Proprietor of wagon and black-		Stephen Fishbeck, born,.....	1841
smith shops:		Leonard Fishbeck, born,.....	1844
William R. Melvin,.....	1842	Joseph Pruden,.....	1854

Shoe-makers:	Settled.	Dry goods and groceries:	Settled.
Joseph H. Donley,.....	1858	Ledyard Flint,.....	1866
Charles Donley,.....	1858	Frederick J. Lee, (retired,)	1845
Giles Donley,.....	1858	Hardware and groceries:	
Amos Smith,.....	1858	John Cummiskey,.....	1850
William King,.....	1862	Clothing:	
La Fayette Snow,.....	1864	Joseph Finsterwald,.....	1865
Charles Rogers,.....	1867	Leather, boots and shoes and	
Isaac Mott,.....	1867	groceries:	
Cabinet-makers:		Joseph B. Skilbeck,.....	1839
William R. Griffith,.....	1851	Perley D. Skilbeck, born,.....	1844
Gottlieb Hugger,.....	1854	Groceries and provisions:	
Harvey Goodrich,.....	1866	Giles Tucker,.....	1836
Masons:		Leonard Haynes,.....	1866
John R. Neeley,.....	1839	Groceries, drugs and medicines:	
Daniel Parker,.....	1847	George Taylor,.....	1847
Mason Boyce,.....	1852	William W. Kenyon, ...	1866
Jonathan R. Axtell,.....	1853	Groceries:	
Tailors:		Edward McGunn,.....	1863
James Swiney,.....	1845	Isaac Bamberger,.....	1865
Orlando Cole,.....	1863	Books, drugs and medicines:	
Saddle and harness makers:		Wallace W. Carpenter,.....	1864
Lorenzo Sullivan,.....	1843	Jewelry, clocks and watches:	
Theodore Huntley,.....	1847	Henry C. Briggs,.....	1856
Joseph M. Gilbert,.....	1852	William H. Edgar,.....	1866
Joseph Wallace,.....	1867	Lumber, window sash and doors:	
H. F. Gilbert,.....	1867	Joseph H. Wilcox,.....	1865
William Davis,.....	1867	Tanner and dealer in gloves and	
J. T. Fisher,.....	1867	mittens:	
Proprietors of a steam saw-mill		George Blackman,.....	1849
situated on Sec. 17:		Saloon:	
William B. Smith,.....	1843	Thomas Donley,.....	1858
Franklin Kelley,.....	1848	George Wilber,.....	1844
Millers:		Bankers:	
Morris Thompson,.....	1835	Alexander McPherson,.....	1836
Thomas Shiveley,.....	1836	David Embury,.....	1864
Engineer:		Clerks:	
Amos T. Slader, born,.....	1842	Luther Glover,.....	1840
Bakery:		Frank Hickey,.....	1844
George Lakin,.....	1865	Edward Greenaway,.....	1846
Brewery:		Edward Daniels,.....	1854
John Jones,.....	1860	Milton Pettibone,.....	1864
Butchery and meat markets:		Frank Henry,.....	1865
William Chambers,.....	1855	Warner Newell,.....	1866
Jacob Tourje,.....	1866	Frank Switzer,.....	1866
Dealers in dry goods, groceries,		Hotel keepers:	
drugs and medicines:		Elbert C. Bush,.....	1863
William McPherson,.....	1836	Handel Winship,.....	1864
William McPherson, Jr.,.....	1836	Harvey & Coalman,.....	1866
Martin J. McPherson, born,.....	1841	Agency:	
Edward G. McPherson, born,.....	1845	M. W. Barker,.....	1866
Dry goods and groceries:		Toll-gate tender:	
William B. Jewett,.....	1837	Harvey A. Sowles,.....	1865
Z. Forbs Crossman,.....	1852	Barber:	
George Greenaway,.....	1846	Abram Losford, (colored,).....	1857
Henry H. Mills,.....	1857	Photographic:	
L. C. Dean,.....	1860	Mrs. Alfred Coats,.....	1864

Photographic:	Settled.	Physicians and Surg'ns:	Settled.
Miss J. Palmer,	1866	Wesley J. Mills,	1864
Proprietors of newspapers:		Clergy:	
Andrew D. Waddell,	1835	Rev. Mr. Jenks,	1864
Julius D. Smith,	1859	" H. O. Parker,	1864
Joseph T. Titus,	1857	" Wm. Tilley,	1865
Attorneys and Counselors at law:		" Mr. Lewis,	1866
Andrew D. Waddell,	1835	" Mr. Kenedy,	1866
Milo L. Gay,	1837	Supt. of Primary Schools:	
Sardis F. Hubbell,	1841	Isaac W. Bush,	1844
Frederick C. Whipple,	1846	County Clerk:	
Henry H. Harmon,	1847	Solomon Lyon,	1864
Dennis Shields,	1860	Postmaster:	
Marcus B. Wilcox,	1861	Henry T. Clark,	1843
Wallace W. Carpenter,	1864	Milliners:	
Physicians and Surgeons:		Mrs. J. G. Mason,	1840
William Huntington,	1843	Mrs. J. Van Loon,	1851
Z. H. Marsh,	1847	Mrs. Naylor,	1860
Andrew Blanck,	1848	Mrs. N. P. Wheeler,	1864
William L. Wells,	1849	Mrs. H. Leed,	1867
Robert C. Hutton,	1857	Mrs. F. D. Sabin,	1867

POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE.

Males over 21 years of age,	246
Females over 21 years of age,	263
Males under 21 years of age,	243
Females under 21 years of age,	236
Colored persons,	10
Total,	<u>998</u>

Remarks in Relation to the Inhabitants of the Town and Village.

The inhabitants have labored under many disadvantages, especially the agricultural part of the community, particularly in their remoteness from market. Ox teams were used by most of the farmers for several years after the commencement of settling of the town.

At the early settlement of the place, the nearest wheat market was at Hamburg, Livingston county. In 1840, wheat sold at that place for $43\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel. At the same time merchandise, groceries and clothing were selling at exorbitant prices, at

Howell. In 1844, wheat sold at about 60 cents; corn, 25 cents; oats, 15 cents per bushel, and pork was worth \$1 75 a hundred, at Howell. One reason of the high price of goods and groceries, was on account of the cost of transportation from Detroit, and the low price of farm produce was partially occasioned by the expense of transportation to market. The price of freightage from Detroit varied from \$1 25 to \$3 00 per hundred. The prices were varied according to the conditions of the road. The present price of transportation is 50 cents per hundred.

The price of wheat in the spring of 1867, was \$3 30; corn, \$1; oats, 60 cents per bushel, and pork \$10 a hundred. But these excessive prices of provisions, were partially occasioned by a light crop of wheat and corn in 1866, and a scarcity of provisions in the United States. And also, the great amount of currency that was necessarily put in circulation during the recent civil war, and the internal revenue tariff had a tendency to augment the price of property in general.

The town, like other inland places, destitute of public thoroughfares, was tardy in settling.

The town and village was mostly settled by emigrants from the State of New York. However, there were emigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Canada, the New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The inhabitants were affable, generous and humane; but few of them were wealthy.

They encountered many hardships, liable to occur to the inhabitants of new countries. They were afflicted by fevers and other diseases, which is the case in all new countries, especially in wheat grow-

ing countries, or where lime exists in the soil. But through their perseverance and industry, most of them have attained to affluence.

Contemplation.

When we reflect upon the condition and the events that occurred at the settlement of the township, its appearance and scenery is vividly presented to our minds ideal. The forest, the bear, the deer, the elk, and the terrific yell of the wolf, is distinctly recollected. The location of the Indian wigwam is distinctive. The Indian with his rifle in pursuit of deer, and his friendly meeting of the white man is also remembered. His harsh and guttural intonation "buzshoo," greets the ear.

The scene changes, immigrants are arriving, the woods are disappearing before the strong arm of the pioneer; fields of grain are growing in its stead; fruit trees are planted; school-houses, churches, and other public buildings are erected. Log houses and hovels are giving place to brick and frame structures; the village is incorporated. Side-walks are built, the promenades are decorated with ornamental trees; the streets are partially paved; the village is well regulated through its incorporate authority. Farmers, mechanics, merchants and professional men are prosperous.

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Supplement--Sept., A. D. 1868.

The favorable prospect of the early completion of the Detroit and Howell Railroad, and also the continuation of the road to the city of Lansing, gave an impetus to industry and enterprise, and induced the rapid settling of the village.

The route for the Railroad from Howell to Lansing, was surveyed the first of May, 1868, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Scott, Chief-Engineer of the Detroit and Howell Railroad, and Mr. Joseph H. Wilcox, of Howell, one of the Directors of the Howell and Lansing Road.

Accession of Lots to the Village Plot.

In April, 1868, Wm. McPherson and Sons, Nathan J. Hickey and John H. Galloway, made an addition to the north-east part of the village, of 108 lots. In the same month, Almon Whipple added 50 lots to the east part. In May following, Mrs. Jewett, widow of George W. Jewett, added 64 lots to the west part.

Newspaper.

In March, 1868, Mr. Waddell sold his interest in the *Livingston Republican*, and retired from its editorial charge, when Mr. Julius D. Smith became editor, proprietor and publisher of the paper.

Educational.

From the first commencement of the settling of the town, the inhabitants have been zealous in the cause of education, and as the town became sufficiently populous, new school districts were formed, and at this date there are seven districts in the town, and each district is now provided with a commodious frame school house.

The Village School House.

This superb edifice was erected on the site of the former house, under contract, by school district No. 1, and Mr. B. B. Rice, of Detroit, builder. When the building is completed, it will cost \$25,000. It is three stories high above the basement, with a tower 100 feet high. The house is divided into rooms by appropriate halls. The first story has two halls: one is 14 feet in width and 65 feet in length, the other is 11 feet in width, and 35 feet in length. There are three school rooms, and each room is 25 feet by 35; two wardrobes each 6 feet by 16.

The second story has two halls, one 14 feet in width and 65 in length, the other is 11 feet in width and 35 in length; three school rooms, each 25 feet by 35; one room for philosophical instruments, which is 12 feet square, and one recitation room, the same size; two wardrobes, each 6 feet by 16.

The third story has one hall 14 feet in width and 65 feet in length; one lecture room 35 feet by 65; one school-room 25 feet by 35; one room for the director, 12 feet square, and one recitation room, the same size. The first and second stories of the building are 13 feet and two inches high in the clear. The third story is 16 feet high in the clear. Most of the

brick used in the building, were manufactured by Mr. Wm. Lake, on sections 21 and 22, in this town

Conclusion of the Volume.

The reader will perceive that brevity has been our aim. But we have endeavored to be sufficiently explicit in giving an account of the settlement, and the most important events that have occurred, hopeful that the History of Howell will be continued in the future, as this volume is only introductory, it being necessary that the history should be commenced within the life and recollection of the first residents of the place. At this date there are but sixteen men living in the town or village, who settled in either place previous to the year 1838. With these concluding remarks, this book is respectfully submitted to the inhabitants of the town and village, for their perusal.

E. H. S.

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